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Featuring
Summer Schools



EXTENSION SERVICE
Review

FEBRUARY 1950

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Cover Picture: <i>Ira Allen Chapel and Billings Library, University of Vermont</i>	

Next Month

- Texas extension workers tried a new plan for the State Conservation Camp last summer. Realizing the need for interesting older youth in club work, they gave the teen-agers a chance to develop their initiative, their leadership ability. The youth managed their own camp, and the plan worked like a charm. Frances Kivlehen, Texas assistant editor, tells about it in the March issue.

- Assistant Director T. R. Bryant of Kentucky gives us a story of splendid cooperation in Callovay County. Merchants, clubs, newspapers, and banks worked with the Soil Improvement Association, the TVA, and the county agent in an improvement contest featuring the use of cover crops.

- 4-H Club work has grown with the decades; we must grow with it if we accept our responsibilities. For many years studies of 4-H Club work have been made, and Laurel K. Sabrosky, extension analyst, gives some of the findings that may help solve problems that arise.

- Elsbeth Lorentz, a German student who spent a year in the United States as a guest of North Dakota farm women, has returned to her studies at Giessen University. A story of Miss Lorentz' experiences and her impressions is given by Grace E. DeLong, North Dakota State home demonstration leader.

- From Glen Holmes, State Department of Public Instruction, Iowa, comes "Expanding Horizons in Adult Education." Mr. Holmes discusses what is being done toward getting closer cooperation between the State Department of Public Instruction and the Extension Service.

- In "Camping Pays Long-Time Dividends—for Rural Youth," Claretta Walker, Illinois youth specialist, says that camping helps in developing young men and women into valuable citizens and equips them for responsibilities.



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Leadership Can Be Taught

DORIS E. KUTZ, Assistant Agricultural Extension Editor, West Virginia University

YOUTH can be trained for leadership. With this thought in mind and the need for a more widespread organization for older youth, a joint leadership training conference was held by West Virginia and Ohio young men and women's groups.

Historic old Jackson's Mill in West Virginia was host for the conference, November 11-13. Jackson's Mill was the home of Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson between 1830 and 1842 and now is one of the great rural leadership training centers in America.

More than 250 young people and their leaders attended from Ohio, joined by some 80 West Virginians. In addition, there were 5 guest delegates each from the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky.

Stressing leadership training, workshop classes by specialists in various phases of youth work were held for the young delegates. R. B. Tom, rural sociologist at Ohio State University, and Irene Spitz, recreation specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, West Virginia University, led a class in recreation leadership. A class in discussion leadership was taught by J. P. Schmidt, supervisor of Farmers' Institutes in Ohio. C. P. Lang, assistant State club leader in charge of older youth in Pennsylvania, conducted a class in program planning. Officer training was the theme of a class directed by C. C. Anderson, administrative assistant, Agricultural Extension Service, West Virginia University.

E. W. Aiton, Division of Field Coordination, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., conducted classes for extension workers at the conference. He developed the theme of Extension's part in older youth work with group discussions.

Considering recreation and a diversified program important parts of youth work, the conference strove to



Divided into small groups, the class in discussion leadership was held on the lawn under the direction of J. P. Schmidt of Ohio.

include the same in its own program. An inspiring round-table discussion was developed around the theme, "Friendship Chains," by several International Farm Youth exchangees—Norvin Ottosson from Sweden; Rosewita von Ketelholtz from Germany; Charles Sperow, Jr., 1949 West Virginia delegate to Sweden; Rita Bott, West Virginia's representative to Great Britain in 1948; and Martha Clark, an older youth from Ohio.

The five young people agreed that to achieve understanding between peoples is one of the greatest problems of our time. The program sponsored by The International Farm Youth Exchange is, in their opinion, contributing much to man's understanding of man—a vital factor in establishing peace.

Charles Sperow summed up the need for world understanding when he said: "We realized, I think, that this is one world—not only one world but the only world. We shall have to live here the rest of our lives. It is up to us to make it the best place to live in."

Another feature of the conference was the annual West Virginia Rural

Youth Talk Meet. Eleven contestants drew their topics from a hat just before the talks were scheduled. Each speaker was given a half hour in which to prepare his talk, which was limited to 5 minutes. Betty Hathaway, Barbour County, placed first and represented West Virginia at the National Rural Youth Talk Meet, a part of the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Young Folks Present Plays

As a demonstration of what can be done with dramatics in youth groups, three one-act plays were presented by different older youth groups. The plays were selected, coached, and produced entirely by the young people. "Shock of His Life" by Donald Payton, presented by Helvetia-Pickens Young Men and Women, Randolph County, was chosen the best-presented play. Judges for the plays were Mrs. Chet McGrew, Medina, Ohio; Carlisle De LaCroix, rural youth director, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; and C. H. Shackelford, director, Rural Community Development Council, Beckley, W. Va.

So You're Wondering About Summer School

A letter to John County Agent with three arguments "for"

Dear John:

So you're wondering about summer school. I am sure there is something to be said both for and against, from your point of view. But here are three arguments to be placed on the "for" side, which a group of students in my class at University of Wisconsin last summer placed highest as their reasons for coming.

At the top of the list, they said, were the everyday contacts with other extension workers. You have wondered how the other fellow does his job and how he handles the problems that bother you. It is stimulating and refreshing to listen to and even argue with another agent about the different ways of getting the job done and the philosophy behind the Service itself. These contacts sharpen your objectives and add new teaching techniques to your kit of tools.

As a second reason for coming to summer school, these men and women placed the opportunity for recognized professional improvement. To do a real job in extension these days requires continuous training. To work under the guidance of a good teacher, skilled in extension philosophy and methods, helps to keep you abreast of the times. Then, of course, good jobs have a way of finding the people who have demonstrated an interest in learning how to do a better job of influencing people to make desirable changes.

The third reason for summer school was the chance to work on a problem of special significance in your own field, according to this group. Did you ever promise yourself to give more time and study to some particular problem, which never actually got worked into a busy schedule? I'll wager you have promised yourself to do more reading. Difficult to find time, isn't it? A summer school should bring these two promises to pass.

A library with a tempting array of

good books dealing with your work is at your beck and call. Away from the demands of your office and in the atmosphere of reflection and study, you'll find it easier to understand and absorb the ideas.

Here you can work on that reorganization of some part of your plan of work, your office files, your public relations job, your radio technique—or any one of a hundred different special jobs that an extension worker has to handle. The environment will be conducive to thinking, analysis, and planning—a good place to check your ideas and plans.

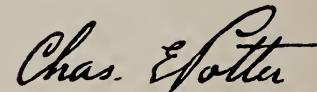
If you decide that the reasons "for" get the summer school decision, make your plans early. I know some of the difficulties. How are you going to take care of the extra expense? Who's going to do the work while you

are gone? What is the family going to do for a vacation?

Before you go too far, talk it over with your supervisor or director. Find out about professional improvement privileges and policies in your State. I find that administrators are more and more interested in making it easy for members of the staff to go to summer school.

Here's wishing you the best of luck, whichever way you decide, but I'll be watching the summer school registration to see which way you went.

Sincerely,



Field Agent, Northeastern States.

Range Fire Sets off Demonstration

A SPECTACULAR fire that destroyed the sagebrush and native grass on more than 2,000 acres of cattle range near Okanogan, Wash., this summer started something farmers will watch for years.

Because nature would require years to restore the lost forage values a committee has been organized to give her a hand. A range reseeding demonstration was begun October 26 to replace the old forage with 10-acre strips of improved grasses calculated to increase the yield over its former production.

Then, in future years, the committee figures the area will be visited by farmers and conservationists to see how well man's efforts on dry-land range compare with nature's. The project will serve as a test for several types of dry-land grasses.

The demonstration is being ar-

ranged for the public by farmers, soil conservation district supervisors, and personnel of the United States Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Washington State College Extension Service.

Crested wheat grass will be most generally used for the reseeding, but there will also be plantings of big bluegrass, bulbous blue, blue bunch, wheat grass, sheep's fescue, and some alfalfa. Various methods of seedbed preparation will be tried, and seeding will be carried out during the 1 day when the public is on hand.

Cochairmen of the committee in charge are John Carlson, Okanogan farmer, and John Moats, an SCS technician. Other members are Assistant County Agent Gordon Woodrow, vice chairman; Bob Rummell, of the Forest Service; and Arnold Bolle, work unit leader of the SCS.

Veterans Lead Discussions

**D. C. DVORACEK, Extension Economist in Marketing,
Minnesota**

VETERANS in Minnesota's Dodge County know they have a stake in the future "ups and downs" of farming. In fact, they're so interested that they are taking time off from their farming jobs to take a leading part in an activity vital in the democratic machinery of our Nation—discussion. Here's how it happened:

For the past 10 years, chosen farm leaders attended district discussion meetings. Here they considered general economic topics of national and international interest. These leaders were selected by the county extension committee and the county agricultural agent with the hope that they would lead the discussion of topics considered at the district meetings on what was said there, or at least report at their local meetings. It didn't work that way though. The leaders undoubtedly profited from these district meetings and used the information gained in personal conversation. However, they did not lead discussions in their local groups.

Realizing that the discussion material was of real interest and value to farm people, Victor Sander, county agricultural agent of Dodge County, Minn., requested specialist help in leading a series of 4 discussions during the winter of 1947-48 on economic topics on a county basis, using 48 veterans in G. I. classes as a basis for attendance. The first meeting of the series was spent in explaining and demonstrating how to take part in, and how to lead a discussion. The topics discussed at the other three meetings were: "What Is the Agricultural Outlook for 1948?" "What Are the Principles of a Good Tax System?" "How Can We Be Good Neighbors in a Shrinking World?"

Unknown to the veteran, the county agent observed the veterans that were taking part in the discussion as a guide to selection for use as panel members. Arrangements

were made with three organized farm groups for a series of three panel discussions of these topics at their winter programs. Five veterans were chosen as members for each of two panels. In no case did a veteran refuse to serve on a panel. The discussions were planned to last 30 minutes. Actually they lasted from three-fourths of an hour to an hour and a half. Every veteran member of the panels took an active part with credit.

This program was repeated in the winter of 1948-49. Three discussion leader training meetings were held. Eighteen veterans took part in panels, holding a total of 28 meetings in 12 different Farm Bureau Locals and 3 Grange Locals, with an average attendance per meeting of 60.

Discuss Economic Topics

County Agent Sander was well pleased with the ability of these veterans to lead a discussion and answer questions on difficult economic topics. He states that these veteran panel groups succeeded for the first time in developing and holding interest in economic problems among rural groups of that county. Although these veterans had broadening experiences in the service of their country in wartime, an opportunity to talk over such problems freely under trained leadership developed their ability to think and analyze difficult problems. Further evidence of their ability is found in the fact that three of the veterans are members of town boards, one is on a cooperative creamery board, and one is on a district school board.

Having known these men for 10 years, the county agent has been trying to account for the change in how they express themselves and the activity in their thinking. Experiences of war and travel have brought many changes. He believes that exposure

to thinking in the free discussion of economic problems on a national and international basis has made some contribution toward the development of these young men toward a more active and intelligent leadership in the affairs of their communities.

A German Looks at Extension

Improved practices in vogue on Pennsylvania farms may supply a pattern for a better agriculture in Germany, according to Bernhard G. Gruber, of Hohenheim University, one of the group here recently to make a first-hand study of the Agricultural Extension Service.

His biggest impression, Gruber said, was "the way you develop projects—not by command and order, but by discussion, cooperation, and teamwork." Voluntary participation by farmers appealed to him as one of the strong features of the extension program.

For 6 weeks he was attached to extension headquarters at the college, although he spent most of his time in the counties, visiting 11 of them. He talked with farmers, attended joint farmer-businessmen meetings, met with 4-H Clubs, visited dairy artificial breeding centers, and learned of many other farm enterprises with which the extension service is closely identified.

Gruber was amazed, he said, at the large number and variety of machines used on Pennsylvania farms and at the high volume of work per man which their use makes possible. Farms in his home State of Wuerttemberg-Baden, he explained, have many more workers, but machines are few. Gruber roomed with a Penn State student and took part in college activities. One undergraduate group, the Horticulture Club, has since sent vegetable seeds to Hohenheim, at Stuttgart, for experimental use.

There, under the auspices of the American Military Government, Gruber will assist the AMG in its program for the improvement of German agriculture. That program provides for the establishment of an agricultural extension service.

New York State County Agricultural Centers

T. SWANN HARDING, Editor of USDA

THREE is a story connected with these before-and-after pictures. It is the story of how the ghost-house at 420 East Main Street, Batavia, N. Y., became the county agricultural center of Genesee County. Here are located the offices of Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Production Credit Association. The Production and Marketing Administration is about to move in from 206 East Main Street where it is now located. C. F. Handy is county agent, and the story, briefly, is as follows:

The extension offices had formerly been located in an old house owned by a shoe company. The other offices were scattered about, and parking within three or four blocks of any of them was a major problem. During the war the shoe company wanted to tear down the building used by Extension but consented to await the war's end before demanding removal. Meanwhile local farmers were confused and irritated by being given the run-around to various agency offices when they wanted service. So the agencies, under the leadership of Extension, began to consider getting together.

They first thought of renting more space together downtown. Then they decided that a building site further removed from the center of town would be wiser—Batavia has about

17,500 inhabitants. The agencies' investigating committee stumbled on a house which had been unoccupied for 25 years, an ideal place for a respectable ghost to haunt but with an acre of ground attached. Their original idea was to tear it down and build; but the engineers and architects called in said it was fundamentally sound, largely because the roof had held out well, so the decision was made to remodel.

Thus the ghost-house was transformed into a modern office building after the Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association's site committee managed to procure gifts of \$100 each from a number of wealthy farmers, then borrowed \$2,500 to purchase it when local county farm leaders loaned their endorsement to association paper to facilitate a PCA loan of that amount. Contributions of \$6,000 were made for remodeling. A campaign to raise funds by a variety of schemes was undertaken; and these, plus further subscriptions, brought in nearly \$35,000. Finally, \$20,000 was borrowed on an ordinary real estate loan.

The total investment to date approximates \$60,000, and the mortgage has been reduced to \$14,000. Third-floor changes to accommodate PMA are about completed. There is a maintenance account into which each agency pays the equivalent of

rental and some of which goes toward paying off the mortgage. Other fund-raising schemes and contributions are in the offing. The society fighting cancer pays for space in the building after having found it so convenient when provided gratis during a drive. The artificial breeding association and a milk- and soil-testing laboratory will come into the building later.

Here there is plenty of parking space. There are also ample meeting rooms where the occupants and Farmers Home Administration, the vo-ag teachers, and other agencies and quasi-official organizations can hold forth as convenient. Although Extension owns the mimeographing, addressing, and folding equipment, all units use it. There is excellent team work between agencies, and local farmers naturally like the set-up immensely. But don't think Batavia has a monopoly on this sort of thing. The story is given in detail merely as a good example.

There are unified agricultural centers of one sort or another in 10 of New York's 56 counties; Monroe is raising money for 1, and the agencies have at least gotten together in rented quarters in Waterloo, Seneca County. Forty-two New York counties, including the 10 mentioned, have active committees on an agricultural cen-



ter; in 10 others the county boards regard local headquarters as inadequate, and in 29 all told a problem of local inadequacy exists. Accompanied by Everett C. Norberg of the Office of Plant and Operations, the writer recently visited centers at Penn Yan (Yates County), Mount Morris (Livingston County), Batavia, Albion (Orleans County), Waterloo, New Hartford (Oneida County), and Cobleskill (Schoharie County). There are excellent centers also at Salamanca (Cattaraugus County), Westport (Essex County), Cooperstown (Otsego County), and Saratoga (Saratoga County), which we did not have the opportunity to visit.

These centers have been created by local initiative, industry, enthusiasm, and fund-raising schemes. In general, progress has consisted in leaving scattered, inadequate quarters in the congested areas of one or several towns to get into centralized buildings on the outskirts of one town. Thus traffic congestion and high parking charges are avoided; better teamwork between agencies and better understanding between workers is promoted, and farmers are less irritated and confused. The maintenance costs do not greatly exceed those of previous inadequate rentals. Local relationships are cemented; space and equipment are used efficiently; phone book listings are unified.

The centers are produced by methods in wide variety. Sometimes towns and villages which want the center, remodel an old structure and give it to the association for the agencies at a nominal rental. Or the county may buy and turn over a building to agency use. In one instance an estate remodeled a residence and gave it for the center—the last-will-and-testament method. Local farmers subscribe heavily; fund-raising schemes of the most varied and ingenious kind being in money; rentals to agencies help later on.

Generally speaking, Extension Service takes local leadership, and the buildings are owned by the Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club associations which collect rentals from other agencies. Even in Waterloo, Extension does the renting, then sublets to SCS and PMA, providing janitor service, wash room maintenance, and

paper disposal. In a few instances the cleaning and keeping of the building is attended irregularly by the employees themselves or imperfectly by others and offers a bit of a problem.

But as a whole the agencies profit greatly by having county agricultural centers. Employees can get in to work at all hours, as is sometimes impossible in Federal buildings or courthouses. There is ample parking and meeting space. The various workers learn to understand one

another and the objectives and methods of other agencies. The gain in efficiency, economy, and better service to farmers is tremendous. New York State is on the way in this matter of county agricultural centers, but fortunately not alone, as other States are coming right along, too. If you are interested in developing such a project locally, you will find useful facts and ideas in "Agricultural Buildings for Counties," available from Office of Plant and Operations, U. S. D. A.

They're Live Wires in the Community

LANDSCAPING school grounds, developing a winter recreation hill complete with ski-tow, and establishing an attractive community recreation room for the firemen in their newly acquired building are just some of the "extra" projects initiated by the Grand County, Colo., home demonstration clubs during this year.

In their annual achievement day the Granby Home Demonstration Club women exhibited a scale replica of their school building and grounds to show what they had accomplished in landscaping work this year.

The development of a recreation hill means fun for old and young in Williams Fork where skiing is done by all the family members on Sundays followed by a community dinner.

In Hot Sulphur Springs the Mount Bross Home Demonstration Club is very proud of an attractive community recreation room developed for the local firemen in their newly purchased building. Dr. Homer McCullah, county agricultural agent for Grand County, says that unless you had seen the condition of the room in the beginning you couldn't fully appreciate the splendid work accomplished by these homemakers.

In addition to these specific community projects, all of the clubs of Grand and Summit Counties have been very active in their study of projects related to the home. Preparing baked products for storage in

deep freezers, making garments out of feed sacks, training others to make inexpensive Christmas gifts, and intense study of foreign countries in their international relations project are just some of the other activities of their year's work.

The Three Valley Home Demonstration Club early in the year undertook an immense project, that of providing 1,000 columbine plaques which were distributed to delegates at the National Home Demonstration Council convention in Colorado Springs in October.

- Fifty scholarships of \$100 each are offered by the Horace A. Moses Foundation for county extension workers in the Northeastern and Western regions to attend one of the four regional extension summer schools in 1950 or a similar approved institution for professional improvement work. State extension directors of the two regions have been asked to send in nominations, limiting them to one man and one woman worker and an alternate for each. The scholarships are available only to extension workers who are now and expect to continue devoting a third or more of their time to 4-H Club work or extension work with groups of young men and women. Request for nomination should be made to State extension directors.

JUST a small part in a world's conference recently came my way. Men from 63 different and sovereign nations gathered around the FAO conference table. They came from just across the border and from half way around the world. For the most part they dressed like the men in my own office, but many of them talked differently. In fact, it often was hard even to identify the language. They did, however, have one thing in common, and that was an intense interest in agriculture and the food which was produced on their native land or needed to feed their people.

Newspaper headlines took on new significance when the delegate from Yugoslavia was elected to fill a vacancy on the council and the delegate from Czechoslovakia made a bitter protest, saying Yugoslavia could never represent southeastern Europe. This struggle in the affairs of man suddenly seemed personal and real.

These men were all capable leaders in their own countries and well acquainted with the problems of farmers. Some of them were college professors with special interests in economics or sociology. Others were connected with their country's Washington embassy or Ministry of Agriculture; and still others were honest-to-goodness dirt farmers, such as M. Andre Borel, representing the Swiss Farmers Union, or the Director General himself, Norris E. Dodd, our own Oregon farmer, formerly State AAA chairman and more recently Under Secretary of Agriculture.

An Amazing Interlude

A Personal View of a World's Conference on Food and Agriculture

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, Editor,
Extension Service Review

The words "Extension Service" were very often heard, because the need for greater food production by the mass of farmers to feed hungry people was one of the problems the conference faced. The paradox of food surpluses in some countries and hungry people in others was the knotty problem the conference tried hardest to do something about.

An International Commodity Clearing House was the plan advanced by an FAO expert committee, but it seemed full of difficulties for many nations. Of the 13 nations whose delegates spoke on this plan only 2 could see their way clear to accepting it as it was, though all acknowledged the problem as an urgent one and the objectives as worthy. Delegates from 9 countries were appointed to find a way out of the impasse.

This group, called a "working party," sweat it out day after day in

a smoke-filled room, painstakingly struggling with the difficulties of understanding just what each other meant in French and English and trying to understand the difficulties which some nation saw in every plan brought forward.

Tackling the same problem from another angle was the "working party" on ways of giving technical assistance to underdeveloped countries so that these countries might themselves grow more food to feed their people. It was plain to these men that Extension would figure largely in any such plans.

The discussion of extension work brought out many interesting viewpoints. A representative from the United Kingdom wanted to know what was this "home economics." "Is it a single lady with a university degree who tells my wife how to raise our children?" he asked. The chairman, a kindly and wise Frenchman,



The massed flags, the great seal, delegates sitting behind placards bearing the names of their countries, busy interpreters up front, and official observers behind, all add to the color of a plenary session.



Speaking for the United States of America was Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan. He was supported by a corps of some 50 advisers.



A wise and kind Cepede, chairman of rural welfare, M. L. Wilson.

asked for a volunteer to translate the American into English for the United Kingdom. Mrs. Raymond Sayre, an American observer, ably answered the challenge. A French Canadian asked about the 4-H Clubs and spoke of the difficulty of translating the ideas into French. "Quatre Hach" itself is difficult to pronounce, he said.

The special resolution on extension work laid down this principle: "It is clear from all the information which the conference has received on this subject that neither FAO's regular program of work nor an expanded technical assistance program can be fully effective unless governments establish for themselves, or where necessary strengthen existing arrangements for such services as will enable advancements in agriculture and rural living to reach rural people and be put to use by them."

The ultimate objective of the program to help underdeveloped countries by giving technical assistance, as stated in the report, is "to raise the standard of living of the countries helped. They asked that the program be such that it is reflected in a lifting of the conditions of living of the masses of the people."

Another group working on problems of nutrition emphasized that nutrition must occupy a central position in programs for increasing food production. Thought must be given to the kinds of food to be produced and how it would be distributed to make it possible for all sections of the population to obtain a satisfactory diet.

The business of the conference included taking in five new members, Indonesia, Israel, Afghanistan, Korea, and Sweden. The conference also voted to move the permanent headquarters of the organization to Rome, Italy.

In looking back over an amazing interlude in the life of the editor, I find the view kaleidoscopic: M. Borel, a stocky, gray-haired man who spoke and understood only French, a practical man in his very appearance, looking over his glasses and saying in a forceful way: "My country has no colonies; it never will have. We will not profit directly from a program of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, but my Government wants to take a positive attitude in regard to this matter."

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, representing the Country Women of the World and the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau as an official observer at the Congress, telling the conference that the women of the world want something done to provide food for hungry peoples.

The delegate from Egypt telling the conference that Egypt is in the position of wearing rags and silk stockings. Egyptian farmers sell their produce in countries where they have to take pay in kind, and luxuries are all they can get; so they have plenty of luxuries but not enough to eat or wear.

The fine-looking young Indian woman, who accompanied her husband to the conference, showing a

young blonde conference secretary just how she tied the scarf that made her dress and telling about it in excellent school English.

The tall, dark gentleman whose country I couldn't quite distinguish, who spoke with a strong accent to the point of having a woman and a youth as representatives on national FAO committees. He couldn't imagine any enlightened country not already doing just that; but if there were any, he wanted to second the motion.

Need Help of Organization

The serious-faced young Indonesian delegate with his Moslem black cap, proudly telling of his country and saying that this was the first international organization it had joined. They were an agricultural people, and they needed the help of the organization.

The Lebanon delegate who said his countrymen had sometimes returned to the wooden plow because American machinery could not be repaired.

The Irishman who kept asking embarrassing questions in a soft-spoken way.

Some will say that little was accomplished, that such conferences are a waste of time; but one who has taken part will know that these men go back to their native lands with a better understanding of the motives and activities of their fellows, which, if the world be kept at peace, will bear fruit.



Frenchman, M. Michel of the group discussing a point with Director



A new member is Indonesia, represented by Hermen Kartowisraeo, of Java, a serious young man who somehow conveyed the hope of a new nation.



Official observers representing national and international organizations hear Mrs. Raymond Sayre, speaking for rural women, plead for a better understanding of international problems.

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The massed flags, the great seal, delegates sitting behind placards bearing the names of their countries, busy interpreters up front, and official observers behind, all add to the color of a plenary session.



Speaking for the United States of America was Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan. He was supported by a corps of some 50 advisers.



A wise and kindly Cepede, chairman of rural welfare, and M. L. Wilson.

JUST a small part in a world's conference recently came my way. Men from 63 different and sovereign nations gathered around the FAO conference table. They came from just across the border and from half way around the world. For the most part they dressed like the men in my own office, but many of them talked differently. In fact, it often was hard even to identify the language. They did, however, have one thing in common, and that was an intense interest in agriculture and the food which was produced on their native land or needed to feed their people.

Newspaper headlines took on new significance when the delegate from Yugoslavia was elected to fill a vacancy on the council and the delegate from Czechoslovakia made a bitter protest, saying Yugoslavia could never represent southeastern Europe. This struggle in the affairs of man suddenly seemed personal and real.

These men were all capable leaders in their own countries and well acquainted with the problems of farmers. Some of them were college professors with special interests in economics or sociology. Others were connected with their country's Washington embassy or Ministry of Agriculture; and still others were honest-to-goodness dirt farmers, such as M. Andre Borel, representing the Swiss Farmers Union, or the Director General himself, Norris E. Dodd, our own Oregon farmer, formerly State AAA chairman and more recently Under Secretary of Agriculture.

An Amazing Interlude

A Personal View of a World's Conference on Food and Agriculture

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, Editor,
Extension Service Review

The words "Extension Service" were very often heard, because the need for greater food production by the mass of farmers to feed hungry people was one of the problems the conference faced. The paradox of food surpluses in some countries and hungry people in others was the knotty problem the conference tried hardest to do something about.

An International Commodity Clearing House was the plan advanced by an FAO expert committee, but it seemed full of difficulties for many nations. Of the 13 nations whose delegates spoke on this plan only 2 could see their way clear to accepting it as it was, though all acknowledged the problem as an urgent one and the objectives as worthy. Delegates from 9 countries were appointed to find a way out of the impasse.

This group, called a "working party," sweat it out day after day in

a smoke-filled room, painstakingly struggling with the difficulties of understanding just what each other meant in French and English and trying to understand the difficulties which some nation saw in every plan brought forward.

Tackling the same problem from another angle was the "working party" on ways of giving technical assistance to underdeveloped countries so that these countries might themselves grow more food to feed their people. It was plain to these men that Extension would figure largely in any such plans.

The discussion of extension work brought out many interesting viewpoints. A representative from the United Kingdom wanted to know what was this "home economics." "Is it a single lady with a university degree who tells my wife how to raise our children?" he asked. The chairman, a kindly and wise Frenchman,

asked for a volunteer to translate the American into English for the United Kingdom. Mrs. Raymond Sayre, an American observer, ably answered the challenge. A French Canadian asked about the 4-H Clubs and spoke of the difficulty of translating the ideas into French. "Quatre Hach" itself is difficult to pronounce, he said.

The special resolution on extension work laid down this principle: "It is clear from all the information which the conference has received on this subject that neither FAO's regular program of work nor an expanded technical assistance program can be fully effective unless governments establish for themselves, or where necessary strengthen existing arrangements for such services as will enable advancements in agriculture and rural living to reach rural people and be put to use by them."

The ultimate objective of the program to help underdeveloped countries by giving technical assistance, as stated in the report, is "to raise the standard of living of the countries helped. They asked that the program be such that it is reflected in a lifting of the conditions of living of the masses of the people."

Another group working on problems of nutrition emphasized that nutrition must occupy a central position in programs for increasing food production. Thought must be given to the kinds of food to be produced and how it would be distributed to make it possible for all sections of the population to obtain a satisfactory diet.

The business of the conference included taking in five new members, Indonesia, Israel, Afghanistan, Korea, and Sweden. The conference also voted to move the permanent headquarters of the organization to Rome, Italy.

In looking back over an amazing interlude in the life of the editor, I find the view kaleidoscopic: M. Borel, a stocky, gray-haired man who spoke and understood only French, a practical man in his very appearance, looking over his glasses and saying in a forceful way: "My country has no colonies; it never will have. We will not profit directly from a program of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, but my Government wants to take a positive attitude in regard to this matter."

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, representing the Country Women of the World and the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau as an official observer at the Congress, telling the conference that the women of the world want something done to provide food for hungry peoples.

The delegate from Egypt telling the conference that Egypt is in the position of wearing rags and silk stockings. Egyptian farmers sell their produce in countries where they have to take pay in kind, and luxuries are all they can get; so they have plenty of luxuries but not enough to eat or wear.

The fine-looking young Indian woman, who accompanied her husband to the conference, showing a

young blonde conference secretary just how she tied the scarf that made her dress and telling about it in excellent school English.

The tall, dark gentleman whose country I couldn't quite distinguish, who spoke with a strong accent to the point of having a woman and a youth as representatives on national FAO committees. He couldn't imagine any enlightened country not already doing just that; but if there were any, he wanted to second the motion.

Need Help of Organization

The serious-faced young Indonesian delegate with his Moslem black cap, proudly telling of his country and saying that this was the first international organization it had joined. They were an agricultural people, and they needed the help of the organization.

The Lebanon delegate who said his countrymen had sometimes returned to the wooden plow because American machinery could not be repaired.

The Irishman who kept asking embarrassing questions in a soft-spoken way.

Some will say that little was accomplished, that such conferences are a waste of time; but one who has taken part will know that these men go back to their native lands with a better understanding of the motives and activities of their fellows, which, if the world be kept at peace, will bear fruit.



The massed flags, the great seal, delegates sitting behind placards bearing the names of their countries, busy interpreters up front, and official observers behind, all add to the color of a plenary session.



Speaking for the United States of America was Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan. He was supported by a corps of some 50 advisers.



A wise and kindly Frenchman, M. Michel Cepede, chairman of the group discussing rural welfare, makes a point with Director M. L. Wilson.



A new member is Indonesia, represented by Hermen Kartowisastro, of Java, a serious young man who somehow conveyed the hope of a new nation.



Official observers representing national and international organizations hear Mrs. Raymond Sayre, speaking for rural women, plead for a better understanding of international problems.

Take Another Look



The mobile training trailer used by the Indiana Extension Service for retailer education.

IF EXTENSION work in marketing is something you want to keep acquainted with, it might be well to look it over from time to time to see if you still recognize it. It's changing fast these days—growing up like a teenager you thought you knew.

One recent change that perhaps will have far-reaching effects is the expansion of extension facilities and activities to include educational work with retailers.

The Extension Service is being encouraged to engage actively and aggressively in educational and training work with retail handlers of foods, especially fresh fruits and vegetables. Several States are including projects of this kind in their educational marketing programs. During the week of November 14, 1949, a seminar to consider this development was held in Washington, D. C.

Sponsored by the Division of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. D. A. Extension Service, the seminar was attended by State extension workers from Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Participants also included representatives of trade associations and workers from the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and Office of Distributive Education. The Vegetable Advisory Committee (Research and Marketing Act) was represented. The group pooled experiences and examined and appraised educational materials and methods used in retailer training by various agencies.

The mobile training unit, used for retailer education by the Indiana Extension Service, was on display at the annual exhibition of the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association in Wash-

ington at the same time as the seminar. It was demonstrated for the benefit of the conference. Training programs of other State extension services, trade associations, and private companies, and of the Office of Distributive Education were described.

The purpose of educational and demonstrational work of this kind is to aid retailers and their employees to become better informed and more skillful, so that farm products may move more smoothly through distributive channels, with less waste, less decline in quality, lower costs, better returns to farmers, and greater satisfaction to consumers.

Bottleneck in Stores

Extension recognizes that educational work with the farmer on his farm cannot go the whole way in solving agriculture's marketing problems. Customary educational projects with farmers, agricultural leaders, organizations, and first handlers are being supplemented more and more by work with those who handle the farmer's product or use it. The view is spreading that to a large degree the producer's interests are closely tied to those of the distributor and consumer, and that uninformed, indifferent, and inefficient operating practices in retail stores create a bottleneck which interferes with the flow of goods through the marketing channels. Whatever can be done to raise the standards of the personnel in these stores who prepare, display, and sell the product will be sure to benefit all concerned.

Some work with retailers of fruits

and vegetables is under way. Two of the national trade associations of wholesalers and jobbers are sponsoring training schools. The United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association is partially supporting such a training program with RMA funds contracted especially for this purpose, and the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors is cooperating with the distributive education system provided for by the George-Deen Act of 1936. Private organizations, notably the corporate food chains, conduct training schools and supervise the practices of their own employees. The National Association of Retail Grocers has for many years engaged in broad educational work along these lines. Here and there departments of agriculture have done and are doing some retailer education work.

Several of the State Extension Services have had some experience in this field, and others are making a beginning. Both in-service and pre-service training get some attention in these programs.

Yet educational requirements at this critical point in the distribution system are not yet adequately served. The requirements of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 for improving the efficiency of distribution of farm products have not been fully put into practice.

A measure of the magnitude of the task appears when the rather considerable achievements to date are viewed against the vast numbers engaged in the handling of fresh fruits and vegetables in retail stores in the United States, estimated at around

1 million persons. Probably fewer than 5 percent of those now working in these retail produce departments have received any instruction or information from any of these programs. Moreover, under existing conditions in the fresh produce business, the turn-over of retail personnel through business failures, discharges, and resignations is extremely high.

The challenging task of improving the skills and broadening the information and understanding of retail handlers of fruits and vegetables still lies mainly ahead. It is a big task and a continuing one.

It was this conviction that prompted the National League at its convention in Pittsburgh last February, the Vegetable Industry Advisory Committee (RMA) in April, and the National Association of Retail Grocers in June to emphasize the need for more work of this nature, and to call on the Extension Service to bring its facilities to bear on the problem.

An encouraging start has been made. Several States have RMA projects and regular extension activities under way whose purpose is to aid retail handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables to improve their merchandising practices. The Federal Extension Service is getting equipped to assist the States in this connection. So take another look. Something new has been added.

Community Projects

Cooperation between the local 4-H Club and the home demonstration club has resulted in the completion of several community improvement projects in the St. Paul section of Rowan County, N. C., reports Mildred Ingram, assistant home demonstration agent.

First of the projects undertaken was the building of shelters for use by school children while waiting for the bus during winter months. These shelters are now being completed by 4-H boys working in their school's agricultural shop during their spare time.

Painting of the community club-house and painting of mail boxes are the other two projects. Mail box improvement is continued from year to year as new families move into the community.

How About a Window Display?



HERE is an idea for a simple window display for National Club Week. This could be made by the boys and girls themselves.

It was designed for a small window. The base is an ordinary window box, painted dark green. It may be filled with soil or stones. The county or township name is lettered on it in light yellow or orange, either in paint or in cut-out cardboard or wood. Such cut-out letters may be hand-made or may be purchased from a window display house.

On the back wall a large sign announcing National 4-H Club Week could be hung. It would bear the slogan, "Watch Us Grow," in the same color as the lettering on the window box. The rest of the lettering on the sign would be dark green.

The clover leaves, cut out of dark-green cardboard or blotter paper, tell the story in this exhibit. As each stands for a club, the club names should be painted on the clovers in light green. The stems are very important. They should be round, slender sticks or something similar so that they may be easily pushed into the filling of the box. The stem showing between the box and the clover leaf will serve as a sort of scale to indicate membership, completion of projects, or give other information. For instance, if the Hustlers' Club has 21 members and the Go-Getters 10, the stem of the Hustlers' clover might be 10½ inches tall and that of the Go-Getters 5. In other words, each member would be represented by ½ inch. This stem length would be appropriate for 3- or 4-inch clovers, but if the clovers are large, say 7 inches across, the unit representing each member could be larger—¾ of an inch perhaps.

A card in front of each clover leaf could carry information about the club named on the leaf.

Here are a few further tips about window displays in general:

Find out how much space you have to work with, then draw up plans on paper.

Decide on a general color scheme, and be sure none of the colors clash. As dark green and white are the 4-H colors, here are the colors that go best with that combination: yellow, orange, red-purple, and yellow-green and light green.

Since you're aiming at passers-by, people on the run, try to get their attention by using a snappy theme featuring one idea, living things, moving or unusual objects, colored or intermittent lights, mechanical devices, mirrors, bright colors, or music.

But remember, in using interest-getting devices, you want something out of the ordinary, but you don't want your exhibit to be so tricky that folks will be more interested in the tricks than in the message or story you are trying to put across.

Make your exhibit orderly. If you have a variety of objects to display, divide them into groups and label each group clearly. Try to play up one group over the others. A window full of objects of about the same size and weight is monotonous indeed.

Use care in planning and doing the lettering that people are going to read. Have it large and legible and well done, even if you have to buy commercial letters or get the cooperation of a professional sign painter.

These suggestions and others are among the visual aids in the new manual, Observance of National 4-H Club Week.

College Comes to Them

Correspondence courses in Pennsylvania, in a sense, marked the beginning of the Extension Service in the State and continue to thrive right up to the present, writes Norman M. Eberly, assistant extension editor, who in this article indicates some of the reasons why they have not been outmoded by more recent methods of teaching and communication.

SOME go to college. Others let the college come to them as, for example, Bernard J. Baker. Thanks to the Agricultural Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State College, Baker just recently was awarded a certificate by the college, and to get it he never once had to leave his home at New Oxford, Adams County, Pa.

As have 87,163 others, Baker enrolled in correspondence courses in agriculture offered by the college as part of the extension service. He completed seven in plant life, clovers and grasses, grain crops, orchard fruits, potato growing, steel industry, and farm bookkeeping. This gave him a total of 87 study points, 27 more than required for a certificate.

Still enrolled, Baker is taking five additional courses—soil conservation, fertilizers and farm manures, propagation of plants, swine husbandry, and modernizing the farm homesteads. These will give him another 57 points.

Points do not count toward regular college credit, but Baker is as proud of his certificates as any alumnum could be of his diploma. He and fellow students served by the postman may miss some of the flavor of campus life and personal contact with professors they have never seen, but glowing tributes of esteem which they write show they are no less appreciative than resident students for the help they have received.

Baker is the thirty-fourth person to be awarded a certificate since last January 1, according to J. E. McCord, director of correspondence courses of the school of agriculture. Of 51 courses offered by mail, 45 are in agriculture and 6 in home economics. All are provided without charge. One student not long ago completed 44 of the courses, and some now enrolled have 20 or more to their credit.

Registrations for new courses totaled 15,266 during the year just

ended. There were 3,423 new students. Not all of those enrolled study all the time, but lessons pass back and forth regularly between the college and about 8,000 students. Last year McCord's office processed 49,845 lessons and checked all student papers.

The correspondence courses, the first in agriculture offered by any college in the United States, were started in Pennsylvania in 1892 and have been in continuous operation ever since. The program has been copied in several other States. Students are enrolled from 63 of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania, from 44 States, and 13 foreign countries. Nearly all voca-

tions and professions are represented.

Farmers and homemakers make up the bulk of the student rolls but not all. Baker is a railroad telegrapher. Many are returned servicemen seeking information on new methods in agriculture developed while they were on military duty. College graduates sign for refresher courses, and McCord reveals that several of his students are college professors, at Penn State and other colleges.

The correspondence courses, according to J. M. Fry, director of agricultural extension in Pennsylvania, are filling a definite need in the extension program. They supplement but do not conflict with or take the place of the work of county agricultural agents and home economics representatives. Extension work in the counties may stimulate a desire for detailed study on a given subject. Study by mail satisfies this urge. Whether the lessons make better farmers and homemakers or serve a pure avocational purpose, Director Fry says they are widening interest in agriculture.

First Farm Demonstration Plot

THE first demonstration project for Negro farmers in the upper South was conducted on this plot in Gloucester, Va., 43 years ago by the late John B. Pierce, Extension Service field agent. Attorney T. C. Walker, owner of 300 acres, is shown holding up a handful of its rich soil during the observance of the forty-third anni-

versary of Negro extension work in the upper South. Left to right are: County Agent F. B. Goode of Gloucester County; Mr. Walker; Director L. B. Dietrick of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service; and State agent Ross W. Newsome. Mr. Walker, who is now 85, granted Mr. Pierce permission to use the 1-acre plot.



Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

New Formula Tells the Story

You could now weigh your live chicken and know in advance how many helpings to serve for your Sunday dinner—if you were a poultryman. This is done by a mathematical formula worked out by ARA poultry scientists. The equations were derived by weighing large numbers of individual live chickens and the dressed and eviscerated carcasses and edible meat obtained from them. They found that percentage yields are different for birds of different weights and that some breeds give a larger eviscerated carcass and more edible meat for each pound of live weight than others. In our particular study the Cornish won out over the New Hampshire, Rhode Island Red, and the crossbred. This information will be of value particularly to processors who buy quantities of poultry on a live basis as well as to institutions feeding large groups of people.

Leg Lags Behind

Leg-of-lamb is a fine dish, but if you want most for your money, you probably should serve lamb shoulder or some other cut. Research on the relative nutritive value of lean meat protein from the leg, shoulder, and entire dressed carcass of lamb showed that in lambs fed at 7.5 and 10 percent protein levels, the shoulder and entire carcass had about the same growth-promoting value but the leg was of lower value. The lambs required a 12.5 percent protein feed to produce leg-of-lamb with protein content equal to the rest of the carcass.

Critical Thirst Period for Crops

Our plant scientists have found that crops have their own particular time

requirements for moisture. Studies with corn showed the tasseling and silking stage to be the most critical. If supplied with ample moisture during this period, corn apparently can withstand moderate periods of drought without loss of yield. The critical moisture period for potatoes begins when the tubers set. Vines growing in soil watered adequately after the time of tuber initiation yielded as great as those in the same soil well watered throughout the full growing season. Studies with sugar beets revealed several significant facts. Yields appeared to be determined almost entirely by moisture and fertility conditions during the early part of the season. The sugar content was increased when the soil was left dry for a few weeks before harvesting. Irrigation following a dry period reduced the sugar content rather markedly.

Vitamins Canned and Vitamins Frozen

Home-frozen snap beans are better—and better for you—than home-canned beans, say our nutrition specialists. They stored the frozen beans at 0° F. for 10 months and the canned beans at 75°. They removed samples at intervals and looked them over, then cooked them. The frozen beans looked better, tasted better, and had retained 28 percent more ascorbic acid and 6 percent more thiamin than those canned. They found that storage had little effect on the palatability of the beans preserved by either method.

Overrated Milk Veins

The "milk veins" and "milk wells" on a dairy cow's abdomen and the network of surface veining on the udder

have nothing to do with her ability to produce large quantities of milk, ARA dairy scientists have discovered. This conclusion, which is contrary to what has been taught in the classroom and stressed in show ring judging, is the result of detailed dissections and studies of the circulatory system of the dairy cow's udder. The scientists found no significant relationship between any of these mammary characteristics and the milk-producing capacity of the cow.

New Yellow Tomato

A new golden orange tomato named Sunray will be available this spring for the first time. It makes beautiful juice as well as salads. Sunray was developed from a cross of the almost-wilt-immune red Pan America variety and the popular golden Jubilee, to meet the needs of gardeners for a wilt-resistant yellow tomato. The scientists came up with a tomato which combined wilt-resistance, high yield, and the desired color. Seed in moderate quantities will be on the market in the spring of 1950.

Dollars From the Straw Stack

Farmers are now getting fairer prices for their baled straw, as a result of an instrument which determines the moisture content accurately and quickly. This small, handy electrical instrument, developed at our Northern Regional Research Laboratory, is now being used by the strawboard industry, and its measurements have been readily accepted by farmers. They saw at once the advantage of accurate measurement of moisture content—an important factor affecting the price of straw—over the old, less objective methods. The straw tester is also being tried out on hay.

Have you read...



THE ART OF READABLE WRITING.
By Rudolph Flesch. 237 pp. New York: Harper and Bros.

- Looking for some new slants on writing your annual reports or your leader training material? Or some ideas to pep up your news stories?

Dr. Rudolf Flesch gives some practical pointers on how to write in his latest book, in which he demonstrates the art of readable writing. You'll find something new added to something old.

Flesch shows how to use words so they will be understood by more readers. "The more you know about the kind of person you are writing for, the better you'll write," he says.

He wastes no time in getting down to brass tacks. He practices what he preaches by (a) writing in an interesting style, (b) showing how to be human though factual, and (c) illustrating his ideas with down-to-earth examples as he goes along.

"Whenever you write about a general principle, show its application in a specific case; quote the way someone stated it; tell a pointed anecdote. These dashes of color are what the reader will take away with him."

Flesch does an unusually fine job of translating the psychologists' technical concepts of how people read, and how to sift and sort ideas for "those unpredictable readers." He tells what the psychologist has learned from testing people's understanding of charts and graphs: "Tell the reader what to see."

Flesch says, "In your writing you must first go over your material in your mind, trying to find the focus, the perspective, the angle of vision that will make you see clearly the shape of whatever it is you are writing about. There has to be one point that is sharply in focus, and a clear grouping of everything else around it. Once you see this clearly, your reader will see it, too."

"If you can manage to spring your ideas in one sentence, then you have found the sharpest focus of them all. Everything else will arrange itself around this one sentence or phrase almost automatically. This is what newspapermen call writing 'from the headline' or 'from the lead.' " As an example of this "useful trick," Flesch refers to an advertisement run by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. "It proceeded straight from an unbeatable headline: 'A Hog Can Cross the Country Without Changing Trains—But YOU Can't!'"

Editors who are planning news-writing schools will be interested in Flesch's thinking on these "one-sentence headlines." Good tips on newspaper lead sentences are found in the chapter on How To Operate a Blue Pencil.

The whole book gives you practical pointers on how to communicate your ideas in writing. If you are reading on the run, you'll find a handy Prescription for Readability in chapter 13.

But once you start reading the book, you won't want to put it down. I was interested to find this view shared by Al Parsons, Iowa's associate editor. "Very stimulating," said Al. "I found it particularly so when I read the book right in the midst of writing the annual report. I immediately started to measure what I was producing against the Flesch standards. I recommend the book as must reading for everyone in the writing business. It will help to get us out of any ruts we may have slipped into. Few of us are doing so well with our writing that we can't benefit from the mental prods this most recent addition to writing guides provides."

In a two-page foreword to the Art of Readable Writing, Alan J. Gould, executive editor of the Associated

Press, writes, "Flesch has put the spotlight on ways and means by which—in a confused world—we have a better chance of reducing the total content of confusion."—Amy G. Cowen, Extension Educationist, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

VEGETABLE CROPS. Fourth revised edition. Homer C. Thompson. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1949. 611 pp., 84 fig., 62 tables.

- A revision now brings this excellent standard elementary textbook up to date by the addition of new information that has been coming out at a rapid rate since the 1939 edition was issued. The new material includes revised statistics, new facts regarding the nutritional value of vegetables, plant nutrition, fertilizer placement, weed control, insecticides, fungicides and machinery, and recent advances in handling, packaging, and marketing.

The book is planned as a text for students and as a reference book for agricultural leaders, vegetable growers, and others interested especially in production. County extension agents will find this to be one of the best general books on vegetables that is available.

There are 15 chapters on general subjects such as Chapter 2, classification of vegetables; Chapter 3, soils and soil preparation; Chapter 7, seeds and seed growing; and Chapter 11, irrigation. Twelve chapters are on the specific crops arranged by crop groups such as Chapter 16, perennial crops; Chapter 19, cole crops; and Chapter 25, solanaceous fruits. All important vegetables in temperate zones are included, together with many minor kinds.

The book is printed on heavy, glossy paper that makes for easy readability and good reproduction of photographs.

Dr. Thompson is professor and head of the Vegetable Crops Department, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and a national authority on vegetables. Prominent among his research studies is his work on the reasons for bolting of celery, onions, and other biennial vegetable crops.—Dr. R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist and acting horticulturist.

Epsilon Sigma Phi Awards

IN connection with the annual meeting of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the honorary society of agricultural extension workers, Epsilon Sigma Phi, presented the distinguished service award for that organization for 1949 to Dr. Harry C. Ramsower, director emeritus of extension at the University of Ohio. The award was made at the annual banquet of the group at Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo., October 23.

The honorary fraternity, which has 4,400 members in the United States, is for workers who have served in Cooperative Extension Service work, for 10 years or more. The group also announced other awards, including certificate at large to Dr. John D. Black, professor of economics at Harvard University; Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Ackworth, Iowa, president of the Associated Country Women of the World; Walter H. Conway, assistant director of Federal Extension Service, Washington.

Regional certificates of recognition for the eastern section went to William R. Cole, extension food technologist, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Paul R. Miller, acting dean and director, Extension Service, University of Vermont, Burlington; Louise R. Whitcomb, extension home management specialist, University of Delaware, Newark; for the North Central States, George B. Crane, assistant director, Extension Service, Ohio State University, Columbus; Horace M. Hunt, county agricultural agent, Harrisonville, Mo. Southern States, James Lawrence, county agricultural agent, Shawnee, Okla.; Juanita H. Neely, State home demonstration agent, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.; Francisco Jogiari-Rodriguez, extension economist, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras. Western States, Edwin R. Jackman, extension specialist, farm crops, Oregon State College, Corvallis; Harriette E. Cushman, extension poultry specialist, Montana State College, Bozeman.

The present officers of Epsilon Sigma Phi are Ellen LeNoir, State home demonstration agent, Louisiana, grand director; G. E. Lord, assistant director, Maine, vice grand director;

and Madge J. Reese, field agent, Federal Extension Service, grand secretary-treasurer.

• Forty-eight home demonstration agents from 33 States received recognition awards at the 1949 annual meeting of the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents at Chicago, Ill., November 28-30. Most of them have served rural people upwards of 15 years, and all of them have outstanding accomplishments to their credit. The home demonstration agents in the following list earned the plaudits of their coworkers and associates:

Eastern Region. Blanche Woodbury Eames, Concord, Mass.; Mrs. J. Kathryn Francis Cooke, Trenton, N. J.; Frances E. W. Searles, Rochester, N. Y.; Everice Parsons, Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. Marguerite Erikson Ide, Easton, Pa.; Mabel Hiller, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Western Region. Mariel Hopkins, Yuma, Ariz.; Mrs. Sylvia C. Lee, Cortez, Colo.; Mrs. Florence Elliott, Great Falls, Mont.; Helen Steiner, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Susie Sanford Cook, Evanston, Wyo.

Central Region. Jeanette B. Dean, Murphysboro, Ill.; Laura E. Heddleston, Paris, Ill.; Dorothy Morehouse, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Margaret Stewart, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Margaret E. Linsell, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Audra Robertson, Clinton, Mo.; Charity Bye Shank, Columbia, Mo.; Clytie Ross, Norfolk, Nebr.; Fanchon F. Warfield, Cambridge, Ohio; Mrs. Esther Farnham, Brookings, S. Dak.; Cecilia Shestock, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Southern Region. Mrs. Effie H. Rogers, Newport, Ark.; Ola M. Walton, Mt. Ida, Ark.; Elise N. Laffitte, Quincy, Fla.; Mrs. Frankie Parker, Baxley, Ga.; Mrs. Annie W. Wiley, Black-shear, Ga.; Mrs. Julia P. Kitchens, Jeffersonville, Ga.; Mrs. Ruth L. Saunders, Lexington, Ky.; Anna K. Evans, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Effie W. Lofton, St. Joseph, La.; Mrs. Elsie H. Butler, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Sara Jane Craig, Brookhaven, Miss.; Mrs. Grace Pope Brown, Mt. Airy, N. C.; Margaret E. Clark, Smithfield, N. C.; Katherine Millsaps, Graham, N. C.; Mrs. Velma B. Moore, Hayesville, N. C.; Dora Bollinger, Waurika, Okla.; Eva Stokes, Hobart, Okla.; Antonia L. Diaz Porto, Vega Baja, Puerto Rico;

Ethel L. Counts, Newberry, S. C.; Gus-sie Smith, Springfield, Tenn.; Juanita Bradley, Bristol, Tenn.; Lou Ella Patterson, Canyon, Tex.; Helen Vare Dunlap, Brownfield, Tex.; Mrs. Mary R. Jordan, San Antonio, Tex.; Marie A. Neff, Cotulla, Tex.; Mrs. Lela Calfee Atkinson, Bedford, Va.

• The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced an Agriculturist examination for filling positions in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States. Some positions in foreign countries will also be filled. Yearly salaries for these positions range from \$3,825 to \$10,000.

Following are the titles of the positions to be filled from the examinations: Agriculturist (General), Agricultural Economist, Agricultural Extension Specialist (Agronomy), Clothing and Textiles, Cooperative Programs, Cotton Ginning, Economic Information, Field Agent, Field Studies and Training, 4-H Club Agent, Home Economics Information, Home and Housing Management, Housing and Farm Buildings, Nutrition and Rural Sociology, Agricultural Science Administrator, Animal Fiber Technologist, Dairy Manufacturing Technologist (Process Butter Inspector), Food Preservation Specialist, Home Economist (Farm and Home Management), Home Economist (Group Food Preparation and Distribution), Home Economist (Research), Plant Quarantine Inspector, Public Health Nutritionist, Seed Technologist.

To qualify for these positions, applicants must meet a basic requirement of appropriate college study or experience, or a combination of such education and experience. In addition, they must have had progressively responsible and productive experience in the field of work for which they apply. Appropriate graduate study may be substituted for all or part of this additional experience, depending on the grade of position. No written test is required.

Further information and application forms may be obtained at most first- and second-class post offices, from Civil Service regional offices, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications should be sent to the Commission's Washington office and will be accepted until further notice.

Summer School Is Just Around the Corner

"There is no substitute for instruction and group thinking in the classroom," says E. O. Williams, chairman of the Professional Improvement Committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Ready for you this year are the following courses:

Cornell University (July 17–August 4) will feature Extension Information, Developing Extension Programs, Basic Evaluation in Extension Work, Public Problems, Sociology for Extension Workers, and 4-H Club Organization and Procedures. For further information write L. D. Kelsey, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

University of Wisconsin (June 12–30) offers Basic Evaluation in Extension Work, Philosophy of Extension Work, Developing Extension Programs, County Extension Office Management, 4-H Club Organization and Procedures, Organization and Procedures in Extension Work with Adults, Psychology for Extension Workers, and Extension Communications. For further information write V. E. Kivlin, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

Colorado A & M has two sessions.

The first session (June 19–July 7) offers Extension Supervision, Psychology for Extension Workers, Recreation, Information Service, Public Relations in Extension Education, and Political Policies Affecting Extension Education.

The second session (July 17–August 4) offers Recreation, Housing Programs, 4-H and Youth Programs, and Rural Health Services. Write F. A. Anderson, Director of Extension, A & M College, Fort Collins, Colo.

University of Arkansas (July 17–August 4) offers Basic Evaluation in Extension Work, Public Relations, Psychology for Extension Workers, Developing Extension Programs, Agricultural Policy, Use of Groups, and Effective Use of News Mediums. Write Lippert S. Ellis, Director of Extension, College of Agriculture, Fayetteville, Ark.

